ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.

This morning's news from Charleston is of nausual interest. The INTELLIGENCES is not taken by surpriso. Its private advices have pointed to the strong possibility of this result, and many Republicans have urged the advocacy of this plan as the best outcome under all the circumstances. The Intelligences has not seen its way clear to take this ground, though it is not blind to some of its advantages. There can, of course, be no infallible judgment in such a case, and after the ar gumenta have been heard it remains with those who have the votes to determine

what is best to do with them. The INTELLIGENCER has done what i conceived to be its public duty. In fairness it causet believe that the Republicans who now favor another course are moved by a less worthy motive, 'and it would be at once unjust and dishonest to pretend so to believe. Republicans will hope that the plan of campaign has been wisely

DELEGATE HENSLEY seems to be the smiling philosopher of the House.

MR. RANDALL will see Speaker Carlisle and his friends later. Between them they are not breaking any Republican

Ir may pay the conscienceices coke

ufacturers may find a way out of its

having grown rich beyond her dreams, will become conscience stricken and pay THE second day of the penitentiary in-

We thought the House of Delegates was not sincere about the anti-free pass bill. It was just a little joke. But the principle remains good.

MR. CAMDEN will feel better when he gets to-day's number of his favorite newspaper. There's been "a heap of trouble

The gentleman from Arkanssa is play ing with fire. He doesn't know our West Virginia Gibson. Somebody ought to toll him that Gibson will fight.

MR. Hu Maxwell's poem, "The Mosn ing Rock," is one of the best things he has written for the INTELLIGENCER, and this is eaving a good deal. It is a good

Ir is unwisely proposed to extend the constitutional limit of the asssion of the Legislature to sixty-five days. In fortyfive days an industrious Legislaturo can do all that is worth doing, and sometimes

THE INTELLIGENCER is glad to know that Capt. William Otto has consented t serve on the Board of Public Works. He is a man of intelligence and force, and when he takes hold everybody will know he is there. The new board is composed of material that ought to give public

Mr. POWDERLY is solid on the Ausrchis question. Possibly he never heard that some of the Knights of Labor leaders in Wheeling had solicited subscriptions for the Chicago murderers and otherwise endesvored to excite sympathy in their behalf. Mr. Powderly says "these things amental law of the order." Mr. Powderly

Ex-GOVERNOR PIERPONT'S article or the debt issue between Virginia and West Virginia will be read with interest in both States. It is picturesque in its array of facts, and it presents a strong argument The imaginary speech of the President to the returning soldiers of West Virginia recalls Dr. Johnson's Pitt's reply to Walpole, Jefferson's speech of Logan's the Indian, and Daniel Webster's speech of John Adams in the Constitutional Con vention, a literary convenience very of fective when skillfully used and much employed by the early historians. Ex Governor Pierpont makes it tell. As the view of one who lived through all he writes about and was a noble part of it, the article will make a deep impression

Prohibition in Pennsylvania.

HARRISHURG, PA., Feb. 9.—The prohibi tory amendment was passed finally in the House at half-past twelve o'clock to-day, amid great applause, the lobby being filled with women at the time. It now goes to the Governor for his signature. When the smendment came up Mr. Dravo made a few remarks against the effort of the Dem ocrats to attach the compensating clause Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, rose to mak a few remarks, but the House bein anxious to reach a vote, he asked leave t print a few thoughts of his own upon th subject. There were loud cries for him to vote might be reached. The Democrate

Nails Advanced to 82 70. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 9.-The Western Nail Association adjourned to-day to meet at Pittsburgh two weeks hence. The card rate was fixed at \$2 70, an advance from \$2 00. No action was taken on strikes. W. L. Hearne, of Wheeling, W. Va, presided.

Enw Logs Atlent.

LOCH HAVEN, PA., Feb. 9.-When the ice gorge from above reached here last evening, the pressure was so great on the boom that upwards of 2,000,000 feet of saw logs were forced out and carried away. The logs will be a total loss as no booms are hun, below.

## The Intelligencer: GOING TO

CAMDEN OUT.

To-morrow Night's Caucus Will Let Down the Bars, and Then---

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION

Why These Things Are To Bo Thus at This Time.

BEITER THAN SOMETHING WORSE.

Gentle Reference to the Massa chusetts Plan.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
OHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 9.—Since the publication in the INTELLIGENCER of the statement that Camdon was resolved no to allow the dead-lock to continue to the end of the session, everything that he transpired here confirms that belief and decided charge of sentiment among Republicans is perceptible. It is even said that the friends of Senator Camden have about decided upon the man who is to be put forward into the breach when th time comes-for the Senator's retiremen and it is understood that the man will no be as acceptable to Republicans as Sens tor Camden, that in short, he is a free trader. A rumor prevails to-night that the State Tribune, the Republican orgahere, will on Saturday advocate Camden's election by Republicans on the tariff isan alone. Editor Parcell admits this substant tially true and says he was urged to thi course by prominent Republicans in this valley who are alarmed lest in defeating vestigation was uncomfortable for the Camden they will saddle on the State to chief prosecutor. A bird in the hand six years a much more objectionable man Many members of the two Houses nov take the same view.

IT HAS BEEN GROWING. This change of front is not a sudder determination. It has been a thing o growth. There were at first Republican can Senator. As soon as this appeared impossible a disposition was evinced to selp Camden rather than have one mor jectionable. I doubt whether Repul objectionable. I doubt whether Republican members very freely exchanged this view with each other, but by gathering a little here and a little there I have known for ten days that enough Republicans were feeling this way to elect Mr. Camden in the event of a contingency which is now believed to be at hand. To give the whole truth it must be said that many land strong requests from Republicans. and strong requests from Republican have come to their representatives her

free-trader take away the prize by elec-tion or by appointment of the Governor A REPUBLICAN TELLS ABOUT IT. I cannot better portray the situatio and the view taken by the Republican referred to than to give the substance of a talk with one of the most intelligent of

"I have been very much concerned about this whole business," said the Republican, "In whatever I do I must be guided by my sense of duty to the State and so the Republican party. So fer I thing we have made a mistake. We have shown a solid front and helped to divide the enemy. I sless there can be a reconciliation the Democracy of this State will not come together in your life-time. What is most likely to restore harmony? The election of Camden? That, you see, widens the breach buyoud all bridging. You might as well try to bridge the Atlantic Ocean. Will Camden feel kindly towards the men in his own party who lantic Ocean. Will Camden feel kindly towards the men in his own party who have tried to defeat him? Will his friends? Will the unsuccessful kickers be in an amisble frame of mind if Camden goes in over their heads? They are dyedin-the-wool Democrats; they could never be Republicans; they are nearly all frectraders; but I think they will never see a Camden head without hitting it if they can.

LOOKING TO 1888. "Now Camden is master of the situation this far-he can compal au election, and this I am positive. He will not allow Wilson to appoint. He will select a man entirely acceptable to him, who represents him and would come very near sitting in the Senate as his proxy. I think he and him and would come very near sitting in the Sonate as his proxy. I think he and his friends are even shrewd enough to have that man's name suggested, nerhaps among others, by the kickers. Now we don't want a young and ambitious man of strength with a future before him. Osmens with a career nearly run is better for us. Here is another consideration. If we allow Wilson to appoint, leaving two Senators to be chosen by the next Legislature, to be elected in 1888, we shall bring down upon oursives in that presidents. bring down upon ourselves in that pres

dential and gubernational year the bigges sight with the most money in it that-th State has ever seen. We should have to light Camden sgain as we have been do ing, with all that he can throw into the campaign against us. As a party men ing, with all that he can throw into the campaign against us. As a party man I would rather see Camden go to the Sanato again now than to have him struggling to got there in 1888. Further than this, it is my judgment that as Republicans we cannot afford to appear as contributing even passively to send a free trader to the Senate.

LIKES THE MASSACHUSETIS PLAN.
"I have been very much impressed with two recent Senatorial elections. In Ne braska Van Wyck suited the Democra better than any Republican that could possibly be elected. He is not far from being a Democrat himself. His election by Democratic aid meant that a bitter Re-publican foud was to be prolonged. The Nebraska Democrats held back too long, missed their opportunity, and the Republicans elected Paddock, about the most objectionable man in the State to the Democrats, but an uncompromising Republican. The Massachusetts Democrat Democrats, but an uncompromising Republican. The Massachusetts Democrats had more sense. They knew they could not elect one of their own. The knew that Dawes' political race is nearly run, but they were alraid of Long, a younger, more brilliant man and full of ambition. To the surprise of everybody the Democrate had the wisdom to jump in at the right time and elect Dawes. For my own part I prefer the Massachusetts plan."

THE KIND OF MEN THEY ARE.

Though this talk was not under the se of confidence, it may be that the member will be surprised that some of the points here to day and entered a vigorous pro-New York, Feb. 2.—The Western National Bank was organized to-day by the election of Secretary Manning as President, United States Treasurer Jordan as Vice President and F. Blankenhorn as Cashier.

ated on by any unworthy considerations. Their Republicanism is beyond question. I say this knowing that the REPUBLICANCER WARTS TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P lect unjustly.

SATURDAY WILL END IT. Present indications are that Friday night's Republican caucus will throw down the bars and let members vote as they please. That would elect Camden on Saturday. Ho will probably got reveral more than just enough to put him through. w. s. r.

Yesterday's Ballot for Senator,

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 9 .- Twentytwo members of the Schate and fiftyeight of the House, eighty in all, were eight of the House, eighty in all, were prerent at the joint assembly to-day. The Hepublicans again voted for General Duval, the Greenbackers for John T. Janney and the anti's for James F. Brown, General Price clinging to Law Nowman, Mr. Cook voted for Judge David E. Johnston, of Mercer county, and Gen. Duval for John W. Mason. The vote stood: Duval, 29; Brown, 10; Newman, 1; Camdun, 35; Janney, 5; Johnston, 1; Mason, L. Mr. Lucus called up his resolution in reference to pairs. Mr. Gorrell moved to indefinitely postpone and Mr. Gordon that the joint assembly now diesolve. The metion to dissolve prevailed, 52 to 28.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESDINGS. The Anti Free Pass Bill Defeated in th

pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 9.—In the to sixty-five days. The committee under Senate Joint

Resolution No. 10, to consider the expediency of a commission to codify the laws consists of Sanators Dawson and Switzer and Delegates Woods, Lucas and Hoko.

The House this morning reconsidered the vote by which it passed the antifree pass bill and the bill was defeated by a vote of 32 to 28. The gives of the friends

the Constitution by a strict party vote of 29 to 29. Mr. Chipley entered a motion to The House also passed Mr. Woods' bill

peal all tax exemptions except those is

The House also passed Mr. Woods' bill directing the Secretary of State to send capies of the Supreme Court reports to the Obio county law library.

The House refused to take up out of its order the bill to prohibit the liquor traffic.

Mr. Whitakor's leave of absence was to day extended till next Tuesday. to day extended till next Tuesday.

The reference to Sanator Morris' stand
on the irreducible school fund distribu-

on the irreducible school fund distribu-tion did that gentleman injustice. While referring to the political phase of the question he stated that he proposed to consider it from a higher standpoint. The House spent the right session on the Legislative and Official Appropriation bill. The General Appropriation bill has not yet been recorted. not yet been reported.

epecial Disputch to the Intelligeneer.
Charleston, Fob. 9.—Col. Dan Johnson was about the legislative halls to-day. Anton Raymann arrived this foren wo days out from Wheeling via the Ohio

two days out from Wheeling via the Onio
River Ralinsad.
Col. Robertson, of the Baltimore & Oblo
arrived to-day. He is probably interested
in Senate Bill 53, which practically gives
Senator Davis' railroad a monopoly of the
right of way from the Baltimore & Ohio
to the Chesapeuko & Ohio road.
Hon. Beverly Tucker's venerable face
and commanding form were noted in the
halls to-day. He is now living at Berkeley Springa.

lay Springs.

Ex-Senator W. L. McNeal and G. S. McNeal, of Pocahontas county, are here. Hamorous Shaft Shot at the City

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer Hensley introduced in the House the following. It was not entertained, but the

members were highly amused by its reading, while Clark Peyton was conveled re-

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of West Vir ginia, two-thirds of Both Houses Agreeing Thereto, Thereto,
First-That the Council of the City of

conveyance of passengers through the streets of the city shall be compelled to carry a sufficient number of life preservers to supply all passengers thus traveling through the mud on the streets. Second. That at no time shall the city

this far—he can compar an election, and contain more than 990 dogs, and that n that is what he has determined to do. Of dog shall be compelled to bark continu dog ghan be compened to bark continu-ously more than two-thirds of each night. Third. That no butcher shall kill, or any meat shop keep on hand and for sale the flesh of any -animal over 21 years of age except during the sitting of the Leg-islature or the Supreme Court of the State.

grocery shall keep, sell or offer to sell as the private gallery. The Chaplain, in his spring shickens any fowl over 17 years of proper alluded to the late. Spracer Leave

UNITED STATES COURT. The Grand Jury Finds Indictments

Special Correspondence of the Intelligence.

PARKEBURG, Feb. 8.—A great deal of interest is felt in the work being done by the United States Grand Jury, which is now in session here. This is principally on account of the investigation to be made into violations of the elections in various places in the State, chief among which is associates of the decaged may now filter.

were flagrant and notorious, and were par ticipated in by some well-known citizens

Charged With Stenling Whisky.

States Court is engaged in the trial of the States Court is engaged in the trial of the case of the United States vs. Wallace Sandsbury, of Grafton, who is charged with being one of the trio who robbed Jarrett's bonded warehouse near Fetterman, in June 1886, and stole a quantity of whiely. The Government is pushing the case, and there are a large number of witnesses present from Grafton and vicinity. Collector of Internal Revenue John T. McGraw is here looking after the interests of the Government in the case.

PITTEBURGU, PA., Feb. 9 .- The farnace nen and manufacturers of the Shenaugo, Mahoning and Wheeling districts met

of coke from \$1 50 to \$2 per ton. and that their contracts will not justify Camden. It should be said that these it. The coke syndicate promised to conmen are of character above suspicion. Sider the matter. Every large consumer They may err, but they cannot be oper in three districts was present.

MR. GIBSON FLIES UP

ated Things That the West Virginia Statesman Did Not Like-Eulogies

WASHINGTON, D. O. Feb. 9 - During the morning hour, the House resumed the consideration of the bill changing the node of compensation to United States sioners. Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, made s sharp onslaught upon the measure, deprepared, picking out flaws in various pro isions and Illustrating the want of care shown in the forming of the bill by assert ing that one of the sections of the revised tatutes which it is proposed to amend has reference to an entirely different mat ter from that with which the bill deals.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, intimated that the gentleman's opposition arose from the fact that the compensation of the efficers in his district was interfered with. This imputation Mr. Rogers indiguantly denied and reforted with a vague inclination that in respect to the bill "the nigger in the wood pile" was a cortain officer in a certain district of Virginia and the second of the second ortain officer in a certain district of Vi Special Dispetch to the Intelligence.

Channeston, W. Va., Feb. 9.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Gettinger proposed a constitutional amendment extending the which brought forth numerous interruptions from Mr. Gibson, and at times the contentions of the bill. was tinged with personalities.

Mr. Rozers declared that the Committee on Expenditure in the Departments of Justice did not understand the subject on which it attempted to legislate and did not even appear to understand the English language and in a collegur with Mr. Gibson, congratulated that gentleman's constituency upon having retired

him from public life.

Mr. Gibson (who had reported the bill) said that the gentleman from Arkansas had seen fit by innuendo to refer to the fact that one of the officers provided for in the bill was a brother of his (Mr. Gibson), a District Attorney of the State of Virgnia. There could be no other construction placed upon the language used than that of a personal imputation upon the motives, character and honesty of the the motives, character and honesty of the man who had reported the bill. He did not mean either here pr elsewhere to sub-mit tamely to such an arrogant and im-pudent statement. It would have better besitted the gentleman to have credited to betited the gentleman to have credited to other the same housety he claimed for himself. That gentleman who claimed to be here as the representative of the offi-cers of his district was the only man who dared to impugn the motives of the man reporting this bill.

The gentleman had referred to the fac that be had not been elected. Perhaps if he had been a politician, using ring methods, perhaps, if he had been a dema gogue he might have been re-elected as the gentleman had been. He was confident that the House would not attribute my false or improper motives to the com-nittee which reported the bill, such as the gentleman intimated; but he wished to say on this floor that in saying that s a single feature of the bill was framed or account of his (Mr. Gibson's) brother be inga District Attorney in Virginia, the gen tleman slandered him foully and falsely in the hall where he knew it could not be

Mr. Rogers said that he had no onlogy nent. He had said what he had who

meat. He had that what he had whan provoked to it by the gentleman. The gentleman had dragged his brother in here. The bill would show how well that brother had been taken care of.

Mr. Gibson rose to make a statement.

Mr. Rogers—"I remind the gentleman that his term will soon expire and he has not yet learned that he cannot internut. vithout permission."

Mr. Gibson—"I have learned though to

Mr. Rogers continuing, pointed out that while Mr. Gibson's brother earned Charleston be requested to so amend its charter as to require,

First, that any owner or driver of any omnibus, hack, cab or other valicle for the

Bending setting the require,

Bending setting the recent of the setting of the sett

> EULOGIES ON LOGAN n the Senate-Some Eloquent Tributes Pald

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.-Every neat the President and the Ladies' Press Association, was filled this morning, when the Senate was called to order. Mrs. Legan

and her con, daughter and friends, to the Fourth. No such meat market nor any number of twenty-five, occupied seats in prayer, alluded to the late Senator Logan, asking that these who turned from the open grave with sympathizing hearts, might ever be filled with the spirit of Him who was touched with the feeling of

on account of the elections in various places in the State, chief among which is Wheeling.

As yet none of the work of the jury has been made public, but the Internative has it on excellent authority, that a number of indictments have been found against Wheeling people for illegal voting at the last election. The Grand Jury is also going to investigate the alleged election frauds here in Wood county, and some sensational developments are looked fer, as the violations here durance, with a will of iron and a constitution of the decased may pay fitting associates of the decased may pay fitting tribute to his public and private services. He therefore the sound in the present Congress that the Senate of the species of the decased may pay fitting tribute to his public and private services. He therefore may pay fitting tribute to his public and private services. He therefore may pay fitting tribute to his public and private services. He therefore may pay fitting tribute to his public and oust manhood; a giant in strength and en-lurance, with a will of iron and a constiution as tough as the sturdy oak. He had seemed to hold within his grasp more than the three score years and ten allotted to man. No one had thought, in the same moment, of Logan and death—two conquerors who had come face to feet, the weaker to yield to the stronger. It had seemed as if Logan could not die, and yet, in a moment, in the twinkle of an eye, God's finger touched him, and he alept. Almost without warning he had passed from strength to weakness, from life to death and decay, Had he lived until to-day, sixty-one years, eventfal.

life to death and decay. Had he lived until to-day, sixty-one years, eventfal, glorious years, would have rested their burden as a crown upon his head.

After sketching the principal events of Mr. Logan's life, Mr. Cultom spoke of his probity and poverty, and said that in the last Presidential campaign no gheat of dishonor in his past had risen up and stood in his past. The eulogy closed with a quotation ending "Reat sodier, statesman, rest; my troubled life is o'er."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the proceedings of the day as "not an unmeaning ceromother.

milled, carnest, manly, firm, generous, true man.

Mr. Edmunds said that when he first made the acquaintance of Gen. Logau (some 20 years ago) in Conference Committees of the two House, he was struck with his characteristics, of candor, of simplicity of statement, of clearness of opinion, of that Angle-Exxon persistance in upholding an opinion once formed, that made by our British ancestors and the American people, the strongest forces for cillvixation, of which there was any account in this bistory of the world. General Logan was entitled to the highest praise for those qualities. How he thought of him, not as dead but promised, leaving them to mourn his departure, not for his care but account and the provided, leaving them to mourn his departure, not for his them to mourn his departure, not for his sake, but because his conspicuous exam-ple, his conspicuous experience in public sifairs, and the wisdom of his connects

were withdrawn. And so he laid his small contribution on Logan's grave.

Mr. Manderson spoke of the brilliant military qualities of General Logan. He had first seen him in front of the Confederate position on Kenesaw Mountain. The sight was an inspiration. Well mounted he looked of his horse a part. His swarthy complexion, long black hair, strentorian voice aid eyes that seemed to blaze with the light of battle, made a figure once teen never to be forgotten. In action he was the spirit of war; his mere prosence would make a coward fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-Several with the President to-day in connection with the retalistory fishery legislation now pending in Congress. The interview was strictly confidential. The President eries which Congress might see brat to pass. If there was to be any legislation on the subject he said it should state defi While the President did not commi

himself to any legislation on the subject the gentlemen present gathered from his remarks that as between the two bills he iayored the House bill, for the reason that t is more explicit and mandatory in its character.

THE FIRST TO BE READY.

ennsylvania Company Ready for the Operation of Inter State Commerce. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.-The Pennsyl ania Railroad Company, after two days solemn council on the Inter State Com merce bill, is ready for the new measure barring some matters of detail and experi ence. The company is the first of the great corporations to propare itself to carry out the provisions of the bill. After having the measure carefully examined by its attorneys, to be sure there were nu-snakes, President Roberts was informed navo done little more to benefit their com-cary than has already been done by those sho drew up the existing law. In the policy which will continue to make the

o Pittsburgh for instance. How many States does the Pennsylvania railroad Ohio does not. It can only make a rate rom Chicago to Philadelphia. If the plain reading of the bill is adhered to by the Commission, the Baltimore & Ohio is practically driven out of New York busi-ness. We like the bill ourselves."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

in the Senate gallery except those reserved light yesterday. A party of hunters on for the Diplomatic Corps, the family of their return to their homes happened to Typecance township, when they came upon his mutilated remains in a lane near his residence. Instantly starting to alarm the neighbors they did not enter the house until after their arrival.

nouse until after their arrival.

On opening the door they discovered the little 2-year-old girl with her throat cut from ear to ear, and Mra Dunham near by so badly cut and injured about the herd as to render her insensible.

Mr. Dunham's body was so badly torn by hogs as to make it impossible to asserby hogs as to make it impossible to ascer sin how he was killed. It is the opinion some light upon the tragedy. At present porary fit of ineanity, committed the deed and then put an end to his own life.

HORRINGE DISCOVERY.

A Murdered Man Found in the Carcass of a Horse. LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 9.—A most horri-

ble discovery was made in Green county, this State, last Saturday. The dead body of John Keeth was found wrapped in a blanket and concealed incide the carcan blanket and conceated inside the carcans of a dead horse. It is supposed that he was murdered and his body conceated there by the murderer. Keeth was a brother-in-law of William Despain. He had been missing for several hours but no search had been made for him, his friends supposing that he was away on a vieit, until a dog belonging to William Despain came into the house on Saturday morning carrying something in his mouth, which, when examined, was found to be the hand of a man.

of a man.

Mr. Despain tracked the dog to the car cass of an old horse and was horrified to ind the body of his brother-in-law there and the body of his brother-in-law therein, half eaten up by dogs. It was a horrible sight. The mystery connected with the affair will probably never be solved Keeth was a married man and the father of six children.

A CIVIL WAR ECHO.

Ex-Governor Plerpont Tells Graphicall How It Came About and Why It Ought Not To Be Saddled on West Virginia. What Our Boys Pought For.

Sin:-It is the design of this article to resent some views on the relations of Virginia, West Virginia and the Governent of the United States to the old State debt of Virginia. The views presented conclusions drawn without intending to harshly reflect on anybody, hoping that it may lead to a better understanding of he ancetions involved

In 1860 Virginia was a happy, presper-ous Commonwealth. Rich in land, agricultural improvements and products, slaves and internal improvements, rich in her stocks, her bonds, banks and money, and commerce, and the undeveloped resources of the State, proud of her honorable traditions and the history of her great men. All these constituted the basis on which credit was given the State in leans of money for which her bonds were is-sued, and but for the destruction of her material interests no question would ever have been raised as to the payent of inhave been raised as to the payment of in-serest and principal of her State bonds.

But the evil hour came. Her people istened to strange counsels. An extra ession of the Legislature was called, it called a State convention, the convention 17th of April, 1861, on the 23rd of the same month the convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States, and on the 7th of May, 1891, the Congress of the Confederate States passed an act admitting the commonwealth of Virginia as one of the Confederate States of America. Her people were organized for military conflict with the army of the Union before the fourth Thursday in May, 1891, when the ordinance of secession was Union before the fourth Taursday in May, 1861, when the ordinance of secession was to be voted upon by the people of the State. The recollection of these events appears like a myth. But it was a solemn reality to the State. THE WASTE OF WAR.

The armies of the two contending secwithin her territory. For four years til the resources of the two sections were nearly exhausted. In this conflict the nearly exhausted. In this conflict the greater part of the wealth of the State was destroyed. Fences and forest were swept away. Live stock of every kind was consumed or driven off. Seventy-five griet mills with their contents and two thousand barns, with wheat and agricultural implements, were made food for the devouring flames in a single campaign. Two that thousands of men, in the bloom of youth and prime of manhood, had fallen on the battlefields, or in hospitals, or were wounded for life. This was war in all its realities. It came suddenly and unexpectedly, as most were do. Why it came I leave to the causist. It is not my purpose to censure anybody. War is an incident to humanity; as much so as measles or small pox. WHERE THE BONDS WERE HELD.

At the commencement of the war, or a cent of the State bonds were held in Vir

State, as it now is, with singular unauimity, engaged in the war of secession, or rebellion, with but few exceptions. Bond holders and non-bondholders pledged to solders and non-bondholders pledged to each other their lives and fortunes for the success of the undertaking. The enterprise failed; but in its prosecution all the losses occurred to the people, to which reference has been made. At the closs of the war, in 1865, the bondholder did not think of depending interest or principal. TERRIBLE TERGEDY

In Indiana—A Man and His Daughter Found Murdered.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A special to the English reason that, from the impoverished condition of the State, he knew that it was impossible for the people to pay. In process of time he came, tarrible trogedy, which occurred about 10 miles northeast of this place, eame to light yesterday. A party of hunters on their return to their homes happened to pas the residence of Henry Dunham, in possible for the process and we will pay your possible for time to our losses and we will pay the possible for the simple reason that, from the impoverished condition of the State, he knew that it was impossible for the people to pay the interest and asked that it might be funded into a new bond. The casser should have been, "Contribute to our losses and we will pay your possible for the simple reason that, from the impoverished condition of the State, he knew that it was impossible for the impoverished condition of the State, he knew that it was impossible for the impoverished condition of the State, he knew that it was impossible for the knew that it portion to our lesses and we will pay the

esidue if any."

This would have been simply an equita ble demand for equivable contribution for losses in a common cause engaged in by

ondholder and people AN EQUITABLE VIEW.

The bondholder points to the Federal and State Constitutions in regard to the obligation of contracts; the people can noint to the same Constitutions guaranteeing to them their loggi and equitable rights to all the property which was destroyed. The right of the owner of the grist mill, which was burnt in the pross-cution of the war, was just as clear and indisputable, as the the right, of the hold-er of a Virginia bond, was to his bond. Further, by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that no compensation shall be made for any slaves ensurcipated or for any liability incurred in support of the robellion. The Congress of the United States has also decided that no citizen, boyal or disloyal, has any claim on the United States for property desfroyed in the prosecution of the war. Virginia should never have agreed to pay one cent on the debt until the bondholder had agreed to a fair and equitable contribution to be deducted from this bond, in proportion to the losses of taxable property sustained by the people. There is no repudiation about this; it simply proposes equitable contribution. teeing to them their legal and equitable WEST VIRGINIA'S BUARE.

As to the share West Virginia is to pa without going into detail, it may be said that there is a prevalent opinion among the best informed men in the State that in equity West Virginia owes but little, if anything, on the old State debt. That all the money for which the bonds were the money for which the bonds were given was expended in what is now the bounds of Virginia. But West Virginia has not ability to pay on the State debt. Her taxes are about the same on the dol-lar as in Virginia, and the people feel this

Four Stores Barned, JACKSON, MICH., Feb. 0.—About midlast Presidential campaign no gheat of
dishonor in his past had risen up and
stood in his past had ri

blast furnace outside of Wheeling in operation, all the others are in or near Wheeling, and there they get their crude ore, coke and limestone from other States. There are some coal mines in the State, but most of them are owned by absentees, and whatever is made at the mines is taken out of the State to be taxed. There are large forests of timber in the State; of these those which are convenient to railroads or navigable streams are being cut roads or navigable streams are being c and carried out of the State to be manufo tured, but this does not increase the taxa-able value of the land. A large amount of the commercial and manufacturing wealth of the State is in the city of Wheeling; a heavy increase in taxes would tend to drive the plants across the Ohio river.

WE OWE NOTHING. A gentleman, of high intelligence and who has had opportunity of knowing and embraced his opportunity, stated in the

embraced his opportunity, stated in the presence of the writer, a short time since, that upon an equitable settlement between the two States, taking into account receipts and disbursements. West Virginia would not owe one cent, and he thought the balance would be against the old State. This is a general impression among the people.

Would West Virginia submit the matter to arbitration? Ostrainly not. No prudent man would submit a matter of demand to arbitration, when he was natisfied that he did not owe anything and run the risk of being adjudged to nay a run the risk of being adjudged to pay a large sum, by the conservatism, if nothing worse, of the arbitrators. This is about the sentiment of West Virginia on the subject in this aspect of the case.

WEST VIRGINIA'S SERVICES TO THE UNION In fact, the relation of West Virginia to the State debt is a political relation. I has no legal or equitable aspect, as if the has no legal or equitable aspect, as if the division had taken place in time of peace, as a civil transaction. "The restored government of the State" was recognized by the President of the United States as the legal State government on the 25th of June, 1801. At the same time the President called upon the Governor for volunteer troops for the United States Army, teer troops for the United States Army, requesting him to commission company and field (regimental) officers. Under this and subsequent calls the counties of West Virginia sent nearly 35,000 troops to the Union army. These were as brave soldiers as ever trod a battlefield. They fought in nearly every battle from Philippi to Appomattox. In addition to this the counties of West Virginia paid hundreds of thousands of dollars of bounty to her soldiers.

Adopting the idea of West Virginia's liability for the State debt, if the President of the United States had addressed dent of the United States had addressed the Army of West Virginia when it was mustered out of the service it would have been after this style if he had adhered to the icets:
"Soldiers; when the Capitol of the United States was invaded, and the integrity of this great nation hung in doubt, I called upon you for assistance. I thank you for the promptness with which you responded, but more for the gallant bravery you displayed on so many battlefields.

responded, but more for the gallant bravery you displayed on so many battlefields. I regret that so many of your brave conrades are left dead there or are wounded for life. Since I made the first call for your assistance I found it necessary to emancipate all the slaves in Virginia. I also had your valuable aid in destroying a large portion of material wealth of the people of the State. This I found necessary to cut off the supplies of the enemy, that the war might be brought to a close. I am ware that many of you, and your that the war might be brought to a close. I am aware that many of you, and your friends, have lost heavily of your property by the war. You must bear your losses; Congress will not make an appropriation to reimburse you; that would be centrary to the laws of nations. I further regret to inform you that by the emancipation of the elaves and the further destruction of property, the people of Virginia have become impoverished. The State owes a large debt, and I am informed that about \$26,000,000 in bands of the State are held by the people of Virginia who engaged in bringing on and sustaining this war of rebollion. I am perfectly aware that if the slaves had not been emancipated and other property de-

This is an utovariabled presentation of the case. The Wallstreet syndicate have, it is said, nearly \$15,000,000 West Virginia bonds, or certificates as they are called, for which they paid five or rix cents on the dollar. It is said they have some whipper anappers running through the State, trying to corrupt legislators to give these ancouragement to beam their carti-

ficates.

If any portion of these cartificates is ever paid, the United States must pay it or West Virginia will have to alter her motto, "Liberty always resides in the mountains."

F. H. Pierront.

Fairment, W. Va, Feb. 9, 1887.

Hot Prize Fight.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 0 .- A prize fight or \$1,000 a side between Bob Haight, of Albany, and Tommy Warren, of Louis-Albany, and Tommy Warren, of Lonisville, was fought this morning near this place. The men wore kid gloves. All Powers seconded the Louisville puglist, while a well known Troy sport seconded Haight. The fight was a het one. Warren won first blood, first knockdown, and fought with great judgment. The fighting up to the eighth round was very hot and at the end of that bout Haight showed signs of severe punishment. In the ninth round Haight was sent staggering against the ropes by a ment. In the linth found Haight was sent staggering against the ropes by a swinging right-hander on the jaw. He sank in a dazed state upon the floor. He refused to continue the fight, and Warren was declared the winner. The contest lasted 24 minutes.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dr. McGlynn is reported not seriously ill. The Cosgrave Brewing and Malting Com-any, of Toronto, Ont., has failed.

Augustus Littlejohn, once a famous ora or, is now a pauper at Kalamazoo. Beech, of Toronto, has accepted Hanlan's challenge to row on the Nepean River, Australia.

Both houses of the Nevada Legislature resterday adopted resolutions disfranchis-ng Mormons in Nevada. Captain Hall, the keeper of the Hog Is and light, near Bristol Ferry, R. I., committed suicide by jumping overboard.

The schooner Samuel Daly, of New Lon don, Ot., was sunk at Saybrook Point, and Captain Spaulding, wife and child lost. A shortage of \$900 has been discovered in the accounts of James Jonnings, form-erly Receiver of the Land Office at Reed City, In.

Louis Klipp and Nicholas Mumbaugh, boiler makers, were suffocated while re-pairing a furnace boiler at Girard, Ohio, yesterday. Both men lived at Younga-town, Ohio.

## THE ANARCHISTS

VOLUME XXXV.--NUMBER 146.

AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

leneral Master Workman Powderly Ferbids Any Aid to be Extended Them, By the Kuights-The Boycot. ters Becoming Uneasy

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—It leaked out some veeks ago that General Master Workman Powderly had written a letter to Mrs. Rodgers, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 24, in this city, giving explicit instructions that the passing of resolutions and voting of ald to the condemned Anarchists, was directly against the principles and interests of the order. Like all knightly documents, it was a secret. Now, however, the instructions contained therein have been fully carried out, and the necessity for secrecy no longer exists. The letter was given out for publication to-day, and is as follows:

"If the reports that come to me are to be relied upon, the affairs in Chicago are assuming a serious aspect. So far as the order of Knights of Labor is concerned, I have no reason to doubt that some of the statements I receive are correct. It is reported that assemblies are passing resolutions in favor of anarchy, that demonstrations against the judiciary are of frequent occurrence, and that money is being drawn from the treasury of locals and districts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Anarchists trial. I write to you, as the Magter Workman of your district, to say that these things are wrong. They are in direct conflict with the fundamental law of the order. Every delegate to a district assembly knows that he is to teach to the locals that this order is an army of peace. It follows that violence on the part of members or non-members cannot be approved or excused.

LAUDR CAUSE INSULTED. assuming a serious aspect. So far as the

. LABOR CAUSE INSULTED.

For years in the city of Chicago the adherents of the Anarchists' cause have maligned, opposed and insulted the order of the Kuighta of Labor. The meeting of the Kuights of Labor. The meeting room of the seembly was abandoned by this class of people for the low beer saloon. None of the teachings that found expression in the streets of Chicago during the first days of May were ever heard in the sanctuary of the Kuights of Labor. Had this order taught that the manufacture of explosives or the throwing of bombs should be practiced by our members, and had they, in obedience to the teachings of such doctrines, found themselves in the position they now occupy, it would have been our duty to defend them to the extent of our ability. The reverse of this is true, and no matter how much we sympathics with them as fellow beings, and no matter how we may feel as to the eligality of the trial by which they were condemned to death; no matter though the police had committed an unwarranted act of interference and precipitated a conflict on the 4th of May; no matter if it be true that public clamor, the frenzy of the bour and the passions are ready by the true that public clamor, the frenzy of the action of the men who shed the life blood of their fellow men and created a sentiment which should have more to do with reaching a verdict than the evidence which was presented to the jury, it still remains a fixed fact that the order of Kuights of Labar is not responsible for such actions as those. As individuals we may express our feelings as we please, but as Kuights of Labor we must not commit the order, or any part of it, to the teachings of the Anarchists."

ONLY TRUE DOCTRINES TO BE TAUGHT.

Mr. Powderly then instructs Mrs. Rodgers as to her duty in this case, and directs that the letter be read before every

directs that the letter be read before every Assembly in District 24. In closing he says: "See that only the true doctrines of the order of Knights of Labor are hereafter taught in the Assemblies of the District Assembly. If this is done the reforms we seek can be secured without the explosion of a bomb or the stroke of a dagger."

The Executive Board of District Assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor, has issued its first official report to the local assemblies, and one portion of it contains the imperative order, in bold faced type: "Boycott C. H. Fargo & Co., Selz, Schwab & Co., Browning, King & Co." One entire page is devoted to the boycott against so-called objectionable packers and those who use their meats. Members in the various assemblies are urged to make a note of these dealers in their respective neighborhoods and visit them. If the dealers refuse to dealers melling these meats, then the Knights are told to buy their most lease the see the see that the contribute of the second contributes are told to buy their most lease the see the see that the see that the see that the see that the see the see that the seed that the see that the seed that the seed

meeta, then the Kuights are told to buy their goods elsawhere for "this is the most stupendous fight the Knights of Labor have ever taken up. If we would win we inust all work with a will." A mass meeting will be held in a few days and arrangements be made for per-fecting the boycott.

THE KNIGHTS ANXIOUS

About Armour's Determination to Prosecute
Them for Boycotting.
Chicago, Feb. 9.—Although the members of the Executive Board of District Assemblies Noz. 24, 57 and 136, of the Knights of Labor, profess in public conversation to make light of the contemplated proceedings against them in connection with the Armour boycott, the fact is that privately they manifest considerable that privately they manifest considerable anxiety in relation to the matter, and on the whole decidedly regret that they have pushed affairs to such extremes. If they recognize the fact that in the event of legal proceedings being initiated they can hardly expect any aid from the General Executive Board, and the amount of support in a financial way which can be depended upon from local sources is not likely to be very large. Should the prosecutions be commenced the outcome will be of interest and importance to the Knights of Labor and all other organizations in the country.

tions in the country.

The peculiar feature of the boycott is The peculiar feature of the boycott is the fact that while it is directed against P. D. Armour as an individual, scores of butchers and grocers who deal in his goods are made the indirect instruments of carrying out the boycott, under the alternative of having their own business broken up if they prefer to brave the edict. Mr. Armour's confidential licutenants are having daily consultations with State's Attorney Grinnell, and though the latter is up to his neck in the task of reducing the State's record in the Anarchiet trial to reasonable proportions for presentation to reasonable proportions for presentation to the Supreme Court, he has recognized the fact that the Armour boycott is of sufficient importance to demand prompt

ction.
Whether the evidence so far obtained city, Ia.

Louis Klipp and Nicholas Mitmbaugh, boiler makers, were suffocated while repairing a furnace boiler at Girard, Ohio, yeaterday. Both men lived at Youngs town, Ohio.

It is understood that the British Government has definitely decided not to ground permission to the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toranto, and Royal Scots, of Montreal, to visit Eugland next summer to take part in the Queen's jubilee celebration.

There is no place like home with Red Star (lough Cura—the consumer of celebration.)